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MANHOOD SUFFRAGE

Mr. Butler's Speech In the Senate on the Suffrage Amendment.

THE LEGISLATURE CAN NOT INSTRUCT THE COURTS.

The Legal Questions at Issue—The Illiteracy of North Carolina--Sixty Thousand White Voters in Danger of Being Disfranchised--Decisions of the Supreme Court Quoted. The Amendment Puts the South in a False and Unenviable Position.

[Washington Times.]

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina addressed the Senate to-day at the close of the routine morning business, on the subject of the resolution introduced by Senator Pritchard, relating to suffrage in North Carolina. Mr. Butler spoke, in part, as follows:

"Mr. President: I have listened attentively to the three speeches which have been delivered in the Senate in opposition to this resolution. I have been surprised that these Senators have devoted the major part of their speeches not to the legal and constitutional questions at issue, but, instead, to a discussion of a question that is not at issue and about which there is no contention—that is, whether or not the negro is as intelligent and as capable of self-government as the white man.

THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

"If the proposition before the Senate was a resolution for the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment, then their speeches would have been more to the point. But that is not the question raised by the resolution, nor is it the question that confronts the people of my State to be voted on at the August election of this year.

"The only questions at issue before the Senate and before the voters of North Carolina are the legal ones which would be considered by the Supreme Court if the proposed suffrage amendment should come before it to be tested. What are these legal questions?

"First. Is section 5 of the proposed amendment unconstitutional—in conflict with the fifteenth amendment?

"Second. If the Supreme Court should hold that section 5 is unconstitutional, would it also hold that the balance of the amendment (which makes a complete and constitutional scheme of limiting suffrage) should stand as a part of the organic law of the State?

"These are the questions I propose to discuss. If the law and the decisions of our Supreme Court show that the answers to both of these questions must be in the affirmative, I take it that then there would not be a man in this body nor a voter in North Carolina who would dare support the proposed amendment.

"Now, the question is, Is the section (known as the 'grandfather clause') constitutional? It provides that a citizen who could vote on or before January 1, 1867, or whose father or grandfathers were then allowed to vote, shall be exempt from the provisions of section 4 and permitted to vote, even though unable to read and write, and therefore not possessing the qualifications required of other voters. Now does this provision operate equally, impartially, and uniformly upon both races and upon those formerly free or formerly bond? If it does not, then clearly it is unconstitutional and must fall."

LEGAL DECISIONS QUOTED.

Mr. Butler at this point quoted from a number of decisions of the United Supreme Court, and speeches of noted legal authorities, as proof of the unconstitutionality of the "grandfather cause."

"Should the court hold," continued Mr. Butler, "that this section is unconstitutional, and that the remainder of the amendment—which is constitutional, and which is a logical, complete, and constitutional scheme for limiting suffrage—shall stand, what will be the result? What would be the effect of the operation of the proposed North Carolina amendment with section 5 eliminated? No one familiar with the facts or who will take the trouble to examine the census reports will deny that the result will be to disfranchise fifty or sixty thousand white voters—indeed, as many white voters as colored voters.

"I regret to say it, and would not advertise the fact if the threatened danger of disfranchisement of this large number of the sturdy yeomanry of the State did not demand it, that North Carolina has a larger percentage of illiterate whites than any other State in the Union. Therefore, the adoption of such a disfranchising scheme would result in disfranchising more good substantial men in my State than in any other State in the Union. These illiterate white men are not like the class of illiterates who make up the slums of the great cities, but they are, as a rule, sturdy and as worthy citizens as North Carolina has within her borders.

"They are the descendants of the Revolutionary patriots who fought at Kings Mountain, Moore's Creek, Guilford Court House, and on every field in the Revolution. Many of them are old men and former Confederate soldiers, who are now too old to start to school and get an education even if they had the time and money to do so. Many of this class volunteered and entered the United States Army in the late war with Spain.

A DANGER POINTED OUT.

"These men who compose some of the very best and most substantial citizens of my State would be disfranchised while the town-negro dude would vote and be eligible to hold office according to the provisions of the amendment. This danger, in addition to the belief that the amendment is unconstitutional, will cause a large number of the voters of North Carolina to reject this amendment at the polls.

"The supporters of this amendment have recently realized that this is true. In fact, they have just admitted that they cannot sustain this measure in arguing before the people. I hold in my hand the proof of that confession. On last Thursday Judge Brown, one of the State Circuit Court Judges of North Carolina, while holding court at Wilmington, gave to the press an interview in which he not only expressed an opinion about the constitutionality of the proposed amendment, but he went further and advised his political friends to amend it in order to avert defeat at the polls.

"But, Mr. President, this section attempting to instruct the court how to construe the amendment will not fool the voters of the State into supporting such a dangerous scheme. They have had intelligence enough to see the danger in section 5. The same intelligence will guard them against this new device. The voters of North Carolina are intelligent enough to know that there is not only grave, if not certain, danger to 60,000 white voters in this amendment, but they also know that if this amendment were adopted and section 5 eliminated, no power under heaven could restore to those voters their ballot except by again amending the constitution.

"These 60,000 illiterate white voters are intelligent enough to know that when once disfranchised they would have no vote to help change the amendment and help wipe out the wrong. They know that the average politician only fears the people so long as they have a vote.

"Mr. President, this whole scheme is not only fraught with danger, but it is unnecessary. It puts the South in a false and unenviable position to attempt to deal with suffrage in this uncandid manner."

LONDON'S WOMAN BARBER.

She Is Learned in the Mysteries of Hypnotic Influence.

The Lady Barbers' association—the original one, mark you—has existed eleven years, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Its present address is 655 Chancery lane, and its latest proprietor Mme. St. Quentin, who has been in possession since June last. She is a charming and accomplished lady—learned in the mysteries of hypnotic influence, and has even views on Buddha. In response to the invitation contained in the announcement that madame was at home, coupled with the parenthetical promise of tea, the writer descended to the pleasant basement room with the electric lamps diffusing brightly warm color through the crimson shades, and beheld the priestesses of the razor performing the customary rites upon various stubbly and upturned masculine chins. It seemed so entirely pleasant a process that the writer remembered with a secret joy that he had not shaved that morning. Presently it was his turn, and, placing his head upon the pad, he suffered himself to be lathered and prepared for sacrifice. To be shaved by a deft-handed woman is almost a magical process. There is none of the "slish-slashing" of the gentleman whom a bountiful nature intended to be a hedge carpenter. No, no. There is something smooth and gliding over one's cheek, with here and there the light pressure of delicate fingers, and, presto! one emerges with a chin that is equal without a shadow of deprecation to every domestic and ante-marital demand upon it.

Mr. Gladstone as a Book Expert.

The late Mr. Quaritch had a high opinion of Mr. Gladstone's knowledge of antique books, and when the Grand Old Man visited, as he often did, the shop in Piccadilly he was invariably shown by the proprietor any curiosity that chanced to be in his possession. One day Mr. Quaritch handed Mr. Gladstone Sir Thomas Elyot's black-letter, "Castell of Helth," printed in 1534, and said, "Do you see anything wrong with it?" The old statesman fixed his pince-nez and scanned the title-page. Something excited his suspicion, so he picked up a magnifying glass, and had a good look at the printing. "Fac-similed, and not a type impression, I fancy, Mr. Quaritch," was Mr. Gladstone's comment. He was right; the title page was missing, but it had been restored so ingeniously as to deceive anybody but an expert. Mr. Quaritch was wont to say, "In most points about a book Gladstone's just about as 'cute as I am myself!"—London Mail.

An approved sea maxim teaches that the landsman who is to become a neat, two-handed sailor must be caught early and be given such special training as will fit him for the duties and inure him to the hardships of an arduous trade. Realizing the importance of this discipline, the Navy Department has asked Congress to authorize the construction of two additional auxiliary steamers, and to emphasize its belief in the system has detailed two vessels—the Hartford and the Dixie—for the specific training of landsmen. The appropriation has the approval of our best officers, and, as it makes for efficiency, should be authorized with encouraging diligence.

There are fifty girls in one mission school in China who had been thrown away by their parents to die in their infancy.

BULLER RETIRES.

The British Suffer Another Repulse From the Boers.

London, By Cable.—London accepts as true the Boer statement that General Buller has failed again. These statements were passed by the British censor at Aden and are read in the light of Mr. Balfour's announcement in the Commons that General Buller is not pressing his advance. Mr. Winston Churchill wires that Vaal Krantz was impracticable for the guns which were needed to support a further advance. His cablegram leaves General Buller on Tuesday night sending a fresh brigade to relieve the tired holders of Vaal Krantz. The descriptive writers with General Buller were allowed a rather free hand, again explaining the ugly position which the British held and the natural obstacles which had to be overcome. So it is easy to infer that with Boer riflemen and artillery defending them, these hills, ravines and jungles have not been overcome, and thus the public prepared in advance for bad news. Heliograms from Ladysmith, dated Monday, describe the effect General Buller's cannonade had on the worn garrison. Hope ran high that the long period of inactivity and tedium was drawing to a close. The crash of the guns was almost continuous for 10 hours, and at times it seemed as if as many as 20 shells burst in a minute. The Boers, preparing always for the possibility of defeat, were driving herds and sending long wagon trains toward the Drakensberg passes. Intense darkness and silence followed, broken only by frogs croaking and the occasional blaze of star shells, surrounding the town with a circle of light to prevent the unobstructed approach of the enemy. A series of British mines, laid for the Boers, exploded accidentally shaking and alarming the city and camp.

General MacDonald's retirement puzzles the military commentors. The theory that finds acceptance is that it was ordered by Lord Roberts and that both General Buller's and General MacDonald's operations ewere by the direction of the commander-in-chief, in order to occupy the Boers at widely-separated points, so they would be unable to transfer any portion of their forces to oppose the projected central advance.

The Visibly Supply.

New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows an increase for the week just closed of 3,547 bales, against an increase of 29,182 last year. The total visible is 4,143,589, against 4,140,152 last week, and 5,574,808 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,362,589, against 3,261,152 last week and 4,649,808 last year; of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 781,000 against 779000 last week, and 925,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,919,000 bales, against 3,444,000 last year; in Egypt 200,000 against 271,000 last year, and in the United States 1,676 against 1,503,000 last year.

Burial of Gen. Lawton.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Major General H. W. Lawton was buried Friday in the National cemetery at Arlington. It was a nation's tribute to a national hero, and the sorrow of a whole people was expressed when America added the chaplet of cypress on the brow that had worn the laurel The burial service beneath the leafless trees at Arlington was preceded by services in the Church of the Covenant, on Connecticut avenue, at which every department of the government was represented, including the President, Congress, the Supreme Court, and all the ranking officers of the army and navy within reach of Washington.

Democrats to be Arrested.

London, Ky., Special.—The following messages from Governor Taylor was received Friday by a member of the legislature:

Have warrants issued for members of the House and put in the hands of sergeant-at-arms to serve."

The warrants were made out late in the day, and given to Sergeant-at-Arms Cecil, of the House.

New Tobacco Stemmer.

Fayetteville, N. C., Special.—J. B. Underwood, of this city, who stands high in the world of progress and industry as an inventor, has at last perfected and patented his tobacco stemming machine, to which he has devoted much thought during the past few years, and the Underwood Stemming Machine Co. has been organized, with William Gray, of Richmond, Va., as president, and its headquarters at 11 Francis street, New York city. The capital of the corporation is fixed at $1,000,000.

Report of the Plague.

San Francisco, Special.—The steamer Alameda arrived here Friday from Australian ports, via Samoa and Honolulu. The Alameda was ordered to quarantine, but Dr. Kinyoun, State quarantine officer, reports that up to February 2d there had been no new cases of the plague at Honolulu since January 25. There are 7,400 Japanese and Chinese in quarantine at Honolulu and three detention camps have been established.

Drunk Juror Jailed.

Marion, N. C., Special.—Quite a sensation was created here late Friday afternoon when J. G. Grant and J. W. Hemphill were arrested for contempt of court. The facts are that Grant became intoxicated while serving as a juror in the case of Godfrey vs. the Marion Furniture Factory. Hemphill was the officer in charge of the jury and allowed Grant to drink the whisky. Judge Shaw sentenced both men to jail for ten days. Grant and Hemphill are members of two of the best families in this county.

SENATOR PETTIGREW'S OPINION

As To Constitutionality of The Proposed Suffrage Amendment.

SECTION FIVE CLEARLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Remainder of The Amendment Would Stand.--The Courts Look Not at Legislative Declarations But at Substance of The Act.

January 23rd, 1900.

Hon. Marion Butler, United States Senate.

Dear Senator: You ask me if I have examined the constitutional amendment proposed to be adopted by the State of North Carolina, and my opinion in regard to the constitutionality of section 5, and whether or not the whole amendment would fall if that section is declared unconstitutional. I have examined the amendment, and find that its general purpose seems to be to prohibit ignorant and uneducated people from exercising the right of suffrage in that State. If section 5 of the amendment were stricken out undoubtedly the act would be sustained by the courts.

It is always the purpose of the courts to hold only such portions of an act or amendment unconstitutional as clearly cannot be sustained, and sustain the rest of the act if it can be done and yet leave a clear, distinct and unmistakable provision carrying out the main purpose of the legislature.

The act certainly would not come under the provision of the rules laid down by Chief Justice Shaw in Warren vs. Charlestown, 2 Grey 84, because the different parts are not so intimately connected with and dependent upon each other as to warrant the belief that the legislature intended them as a whole. In arriving at the intent of the legislature the court looks at the substance of the act and not at any declarations made by the legislature. Neither would the court be warranted in declaring the whole act unconstitutional, as it affects the entire population of the Commonwealth, simply because by holding section 5 unconstitutional certain people embraced in that exception would thus be deprived of the ballot.

It cannot be presumed that the legislature in imposing an educational qualification would have refused to do so if, by so doing, a certain group of uneducated people attempted to be classified and exempted in section 5, would thus be deprived of the right of suffrage. I know of no decision of the Supreme Court that does not carry out and maintain this rule; and therefore I am of the opinion that if the constitutional amendment were adopted, the Supreme Court will hold that section 5 is unconstituti onal, and that the remainder of the provisions are constitutional and will stand.

Yours truly,

R. F. PETTIGREW.

Tea-Drinking in Russia.

The Russians drink enormous quantities of tea, sufficient to frighten any Englishman or American. The poor people—and the Russian people are the poorest in existence—use the so-called "brick" tea. This is the cheapest sort, being mixed with stems, and compressed by some adhesive gum into dry cakes of various sizes, resembling in its appearance "plug" tobacco. This tea, which would probably prove poisonous to any one else, is consumed by the Russian workingman at the average rate of about twenty stakans (or tumblers) a day, the Russian stakan being quite equal to five of the little thimbles of cups used in America at afternoon teas. Taking into consideration that black, sour or bitter, brick-like bread, raw onions, garlic, dried leather-fish and strongly salted herrings are usually the chief articles of food of the people at large, one must not wonder at the enormous quantity of hot tea needed to quench a Russian's thirst and help on his digestion.

Getting Out of Russia.

An English woman who had been traveling in Russia seems to have found it easier to get in than to get out of the czar's country. She sent her passport to the authorities before starting in order to have it vised, and then blithely made for the frontier. Arriving there, she was immediately detained and taken before the powers that not only be, but also do, at the Russian frontier. Here she was informed that her passport did not permit her to leave the country, and that She would be obliged to make herself comfortable, while the police found all she had done while in the country. At first she was rather pleased of how she would tell her friends about it when she got home. But when she found that she had to pay not only for her room, her meals, service and all that sort of thing, but also for the telegrams, which the authorities were exchanging in regard to her case, the pleasure dwindled as rapidly as her funds did. She finally got off, however, but without receiving any apology or any reimbursement.—New York Sun.

The fire statistics of the Journal of Commerce for 1899 make a startling showing both of the extent of fire destruction and of its alarming growth. In the United States and Canada last year fire destroyed property to the extent of $136,773,200, an increase of more than $17,000,000 over the losses of 1898 and more than $26,000,000 over those of 1897. Why this enormous loss? Especially why this phenomenal increase of loss from year to year? In the cities, where nearly all the fires occur, we are supposed to be building more and more in fireproof ways, and at the same time improving our means of preventing and extinguishing fires by the lavish expenditure of money, public and private, says the New York World. Is it all to no purpose? Why is it that, instead of decreasing, our fire losses increase so enormously every year? Are the insurance companies in any way responsible? In their mad competition for "business" have they unwittingly or recklessly put a premium upon incendiarism?

Observant Little Willie.

Willie—I guess papa has said something that's made mamma awfully angry. When those callers go, he'll get it!

Clara—How do you know?

Willie—She's begun to call him "darling."—Harlem Life.

Old Roman Gold

The excavation of the site of the ancient Forum at Rome still continues to be successfully prosecuted. Last week for instance, two of the workmen engaged in the search for antiquities laid open a sewer dating from the time of Nero, and suddenly became aware of the presence of a glittering substance.

They proceeded to the discovery of a quantity of gold coins embeded in the sediment of the sewer. They filled a hat with these coins, which when washed, enumerated and classified proved to be gold pieces of the fourth and fifth centuries that had evidently been thrown where they were found for concealment at the time of an incursion of the barbarians, their owners having had no opportunity of recovering them. They are all beautifully preserved, and many of them were evidently fresh from the mint. They are 379 in number and belong to seven different reigns.—London Daily News.

What the Transvaal Will Have to pay.

In spite of reverses the English papers are beginning to figure on the amount of indemnity the South African republic will be forced to pay when the Boers are finally conquered. In this connection it is pointed out that the financial condition of the republic is excellent. For the year 1897 the total revenue of the Transvaal amounted to $22,400,000, while the total expenditures were $21,900,000. From an English standpoint there will be room in the future for large reductions in expenditures, so that a big balance will be left which may be applied to the payment of interest on a loan sufficient to pay the indemnity which the British are to demand. At present the total state debt of the South African republic is less than $14,000,000

The mind is bewildered by the contemplation of its marvelous achievements in the nineteenth century. If time and space signified now what they did in 1800, the United States could not exist under one government. It would not be possible to maintain unity of purpose or identity of interest between communities separated by such inseparable barriers as Oregon and Florida. But time and distance are arbitrary terms, one depending on the transmission of thought, the other on the transit of ourselves and our commodities, our manufactures and our harvest. The continent has shrunk to a span. The oceans are obliterated. London and Paris and Pekin and New York are next-door neighbors. These vast accomplishments of our race have rendered democracy possible. Steam, electricity and machinery have emancipated millions and left them free to pursue higher ranges of effort. Labor has become more remunerative. The flood of wealth has raised myriads to comfort and many to affluence.

She Knew Jumpers.

"I understand you are an athlete," remarked the landlady to the new boarder.

"Yes, ma'am," proudly answered the n. b.; "I am the champion high-jumper from Jumpersville."

"That being the case," said the landlady, "I will have to ask you to pay your board in advance. I've had all the experience with the jumpers I care for."

The laws of Mexico provide that a Mormon who wishes to take a second wife must present a certificate signed by his first helpmeet to the effect that she is willing; and he must also have the express consent of the second wife and her parents.

NORTH STATE CULLINGS.

The executive board of the penitentiary have decided to establish an electric light plant at that institution to supply their own lights. Heretofore they have been patronizing the light companies in the city, though the advissability of the penitentiary having its own plant has often been discussed by the board. Now it has been definitely decided that it would be economy for the institution to furnish its own lights. To this end the executive board has employed Mr. John P. Cilley, an electrician, to determine exactly what is needed and to ask bids for the necessary machinery.

D. F. McIver, for two years chief of police of Mt. Airy and at present the tax collector of the town disappeared on the night of the fifth instant about 8 o'clock under circumstances that are considered its suspicious. Absolutely nothing has been heard of him since he disappeared and town officials think that he is short in his accounts with the town to the amount of $1,500. Attempts are being made to ascertain his whereabouts.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has discovered a new lilly which it has named "Lilium Massey" in honor of Prof. W. F. Massey, the horticulturist of the station. It is found in the high mountain meadows of this State in July and August.

Cholera has made its appearance among hogs at Aurora. It is thought that it was introduced by imported stock.

Mrs. Vickers, of Wilkesboro, discovered an egg about the size of a quail's egg, with a hard shell, inside of a large hen egg.

D. M. Rigler of Charlotte jumped from the window of the fifth story of a building in New York. He had gone there for surgical treatment and became mentally unbalanced.

News comes from Gastonia that a big cotton mill, which will have a million and a quarter back of it, is to be erected there. The ground is now being broken. Mrs. Jay Gould is a large stockholder in the concern.

A letter from High Point states that at least 300 persons have left that city during the past week in order to escape compulsory vaccination.

Wm. Truesdale, colored, was hanged in the jail yard in Charlotte Thursday for the murder of his sweetheart a year ago. He had to be taken to the scaffold, being overcome with fright. He protested his innocence to the last.

The Salisbury correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says that "the city has decided to help the county bear the expense incurred during the smallpox epidemic. The cost of the epidemic in this county will reach $5,000. Salisbury will likely pay $1,000 of this amount."

Julian S. Carr, Geo. W. Watts and L. A. Carr, all of Durham, applied to the Secretary of State to be incorporated under the style and title of the Durham Telephone Manufacturing Company. The business to be carried on is the manufacture and sale of telephones, switch-boards, electrical and mechanical appliances, and "all kinds of electrical supplies generally." The company also has the power to buy, sell, lease and convey lands, to hold and use patents and patent rights and to enter into contracts with inventors or owners for the purchase of such rights. The principal officers will be located at Durham. The capital stock is $12,000 and a charter of 50 years is asked for.

The "Independent Steam Boat Line" files articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State and asks that a charter be granted it with permission to construct steamboats and navigate the waters of Neuse and Trent rivers and the waters of Eastern North Carolina, to carry passengers and freight for hire, at a scale of tariffs to be fixed by the officers of the company. The principal officers will be at Newbern, N. C., and the charter will run 50 years. The incorporators are Jesse J. Lassiter, Ellen Lassiter, Nicholas W. Jones, and Emma Jones, all of Newbern. The capital stock is $5,000 with privilege of increase to $25,000.

The bonded debt of North Carolina is $6,570,000, and the valuation of property is $269,867,000.

H. D. Cowles, clerk of the United States District Court's, has been at Washington trying to block legislation to give Charlotte a separate clerk for the United States Court, located there. Congressman Bellamy expects, despite Mr. Cowles' efforts, to get the same established in a very short time. He says it is an outrage that a city of the size of Charlotte is without a resident clerk.

A new vegetable canning factory is contracted to be built at Winston.

Congressman Small has introduced a bill to increase the appropriation for the public building at Elizabeth City from $50,000 to $80,000.

Through the efforts of Congressman Kluttz the postmaster at Salisbury will be allowed an extra clerk with a salary of $300, the department granting the request yesterday.

The State chartens the Harriet Cotton Mills at Henderson, capital $150,000, D. Y. Cooper, George Badger Harris and others stockholders. The mill will both spin and weave.

The report of miscellaneous factories in this State, which the labor commission will make, will show a great increase in all save tobacco factories.

There are now 203 students at the Baptist University in Raleigh. It is a pronounced success.

The Secretary of State says that recently very few corporations have domesticated themselves. The last to do so are some fraternal organizations of minor importance.

A franchise has been granted to build an electric car line in Fayetteville.

Congressman Bellamy's bill for a bridge across the Lumber river was yesterday passed in both houses.

All the companies of the First Regiment are now armed save those at Shelby and Statesville. These will be supplied by next Monday.

The penitentiary cotton will bring in $75,000 this year, thanks to the big advance in price. There are 1,200 bales on hand and this will be held for a yet further rise. Cotton sold here yesterday for 8 1-2 cents. The demand for it is very sharp. Farmers have very little, merchants being the largest holders. Every advance in price now makes more certain the increase in acreage this year.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Daily Doings of the National Lawmakers.

SENATE.

Fortieth Day—A joint resolution, authorizing the president to appoint one woman commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statute of Lafayette at the exposition, at Paris, was passed.

A bill was passed to erect a public building at Selma, Ala., at a cost of $10,000.

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, then resumed his speech on the Philippine question, at the close of which the Senate adjourned.

Forty-first Day.—Mr. Vest, of Missouri, proposed in the Senate an amendment to the pending financial bill, providing that the secretary of the treasury shall have prepared $200,000,000 of treasury notes." They shall be full legal tender for all debts and shall be loaned by the secretary of the treasury to anybody who may deposit United States bonds for them, the note to bear the same interest as the bond deposited. A joint resolution increasing the limit of cost of the new government printing office by $429,000, on account of the increased price of building materials, was passed. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, offered and had passed a resolution calling for information from the secretary of the treasury as to the status of the claims of South Carolina for moneys paid out by the State in the Florida war.

Forty-second Day.—Almost immediately after the Senate convened discussion of the Financial measure was resumed. Mr. Allen (Neb.) concluded his speech charging the Republican party with breaking faith with the people on bi-metallism. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) analyzed the Financial bill. A house bill was passed granting the New Orleans Levee Board authority to move the existing lines in front of the United States Marine Hospital in New Orleans.

Forty-third Day.—As no Senator was prepared to proceed with a discussion of the financial bill the Senate transacted only routine business and adjourned early to enable members to attend the obsequies of General Lawton. Mr. Allison presented the credentials of his colleague, John H. Gear, re-elected Senator from Iowa, for a term of six years from March 4, 1901. The credentials were filed.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced a free silver coinage substitute for the pending currency bill. The substitute provides that "from and after the passage of this act, the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412-1-2 grains troy, of standard silver 9-10 fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms

Forty-fourth Day.—A resolution expressing sympathy fo rthe Boers in their struggle against Great Britain and urging mediation on the part of the United States between the belligerents, was adopted by the Senate in a fit of temporary aberration of attention. The resolution was offered by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and went through without attracting the slightest comment from any one of the dozen or more Senators present. A minute later, however, at the request of the chair (Mr. Frye), Mr. Allen consented to a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was passed and the incident closed, amid much laughter. The financial debate was continued by Mr. Chandler, who opposed the gold standard and strongly urged the double standard. Mr. Money, of Mississippi, also spoke.

HOUSE.

Fortieth Day—The Philippine question again occupied the attention of the house, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, presented an argument against the annexation of the Philippines, which attracted much attention. It was devoted almost entirely to the commercial aspects of the acquisition, holding that the absorption of the islands would be ultimately ruinous to the American producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp and sugar.

After some remarks by Mr. Smith of Michigan, supporting the Boer side of the South African contention, the house at 5 p. m. adjourned.

Forty-first Day.—The House finished the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, passing it substantially as it came from the committee. There was some desultory discussion of the Philippines question and the war in South Africa, the principle feature being the speech of Mr. Shafroth, in favor if the mediation in the British-Boer war under the provisions of the Hague treaty. The diplomatic bill as passed carries $1,743,908. The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Southeastern railway to construct a bridge across the Lumber river in Robeson county, N. C.

Forty-second Day.—The house was in session only an hour and a half and only minor business was transacted. The Ways and Means Committee bill establishing tariff rates upon goods from Porto Rico into the United States and vice versa, was reported and Chairman Payne gave notice that the bill would be called up next Thursday. The debate upon it will run for a week. Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) presented the views of the minority and Mr. McCall (Miss.) presented a separate dissenting opinion.

Forty-third Day.—The House was in session scarcely an hour, adjourning early to permit members to attend the Lawton obsequies. When Mr. Payne, of New York, moved a recess until night Mr. Sims, of Tennessee objected, on the ground that it was unfair to cut out the consideration of private claims, the regular order, and then devote the evening to private pension legislation. After a motion by Mr. Loud, of California, to adjourn, instead of taking recess, had been debated and voted down, the House by a vote of 107 to 15, recessed until evening.

Why the Cook Gave Notice.

"I see you printed something the other day about the disadvantages of myopia—near-sightedness, you know," said the man with glasses. "Now, I'm afflicted that way myself. A few nights ago when I went home it was raining hard. My umbrella was wet and I carried it immediately to the kitchen to drain. Casting about for something to stand it in my eye caught some sort of receptacle on the floor near the stove, which I took to be the coalhod, so I stood the umbrella in it and went to bed. The next morning the cook gave notice. She had found my umbrella standing in her shoe."—Syracuse Post-Standard.

MR. TAYLOR TALKS.

Positively Refuses to Sign Louisville Agreement.

COURTS MUST NOW DECIDE IT.

Taylor Disbands the Troops, and Calls the Legislature to Re-Convene at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—"I have only this to say: After mature deliberation and conference with my friends from every section of the State, I have concluded to allow this controversy to take its due course, vigorously contesting every inch of ground and upholding the rights of the people to the uttermost. If those rights be destroyed the responsibility for that destruction must rest with those who sit in judgment. It is due to say that the eminent gentlemen, my friends, who secured the propositions resulting from the Louisville conference, acted in good faith, from the highest motives of patriotism and did the very best they could."

The above was signed by Governor Taylor and issued as a proclamation. The decision not to sign the Louisville agreement was reached by Governor Taylor Saturday afternoon. For over two hours he had been in conference with fully 150 prominent Republicans from all parts of the State. The meeting was secret in the extreme, all those who came from the hall before Governor Taylor himself, refusing to say anything about the progress of the deliberations. The members of the conference, with the exception of Governor Taylor, gathered in the legislative hall usually occupied by the House of Representatives. Governor Taylor stated to the conference that there were two courses to be pursued. First, to sign the Louisville agreement; second, to quietly withdraw the troops, allow the legislature to reconvene in the capitol in Frankfort, to call off the session now being held in London and to ignore the Louisville agreement entirely.

Several speeches were made, and it was soon apparent that the sentiment of the gathering was very strongly in favor of the second course, and this was adopted. This action was decided upon at 1 o'clock, and the first information of the decision was given to the outside world by Governor Taylor, himself. He came rapidly through the doors unattended and looking nervous and haggard. He walked hastily toward the capitol stairway, repeating several times to the newspaper men who stood in the hall, "I don't sign," "I don't sign," "I don't sign." From the capitol he passed to the executive building, where he at once made up and signed the following proclamation, reconvening the Legislature at Frankfort:

"Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10.

"The excitement recently prevailing in this city having to some extent subsided and there appearing now to be no necessity for the General Assembly to remain in session in London, I do hereby, by this proclamation, reconvene the same in Frankfort, Ky., on February 12, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

(Signed) "W. S. TAYLOR,
"Governor."

Orders were at once issued to General Collier to prepare for the departure of the troops, and in a very short time a large number of them were ready to leave. Six companies left Saturday night, only a small detachment will remain. These will be retained only as a peace guard and will in no way be obtruded upon the presence of the Legislature.

Has no Clew.

London, By Cable.—The War Office still maintains silence regarding the situation at the seat of war, announcing at 11:30 Saturday that no further news had been received and none has come from other sources which would give a clue to General Buller's movements since he recrossed the Tugela, or to the present positions of the forces.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Richard Croker writes from Scotland that his broken leg is healing and he expects to throw away his crutches by the middle of this month.

The Atha Illingsworth Steel Works, at Harrison, N. J., were burned Saturday night.

Information reached Norfolk Saturday of a fatal shooting affray, which occured at Norfolk, Va. The victim was Wm. J. Jenkins, a well known attorney, and John Wampler is named as the man fired the fatal shot. The shooting was occasioned by a dispute over a piece of land which Sam Wax and Wampler sold John Bates. Wax, it is said, was wounded and Bates is implicated.

Tobacco Hands Fight.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—At Martinsville Thursday night, there was an incipient riot. The tobacco rollers at Spencer's Tobacco Factory are on a strike, and one of them, Joseph Finney, broke his pledge and agreed to return to work on the old terms. A hundred negroes gathered around the factory to give Finney a beating, and he opened fire on the crowd with a pistol. Nineteen of the rioters were arrested.

British Again Driven Back.

Headquarters Camp, Springfield Bridge, By Cable.—The position taken north of the Tugela river proved a difficult one to maintain. The regiments sent across as re-enforcements went into the front line of trenches, but owing to the great strength of the Boers in the Brakfontein hills, to the left, it was found impossible to advance without risking unnecessary loss. The Boers continued shelling the British position. Their superiority of shell fire rendered the advance impossible

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THOSE BROKEN PLEDGES.

In a recent issue THE CAUCASIAN published several affidavits from voters who heard Democratic speakers and Democratic candidates for the last legislature solemnly pledge the people on the stump that if they were put in power that they would not attempt to disfranchise any voter white or black in the State. That the Democratic organization, officially, in its State campaign book and in official address by its State chairman and by pledges from the speakers and candidates of that party from mountain to sea, made such pledges is too well known to need any proof. In fact, not a single Democratic speaker or politician in the State has ever denied or attempted to deny that they made such pledges.

There has been such great demand for extra copies of THE CAUCASIAN containing the affidavits above referred to, that we have decided to publish a few more of such affidavits. The following affidavit shows the pledge that Mr. Robinson, the Democratic candidate for the legislature in Cumberland, made:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

D. K. Taylor, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he heard H. McD Robinson, Democratic candidate for the legislature in Cumberland county, say that the Democrats did not want the Louisiana disfranchising amendment to the Constitution; that the charges made by the Republicans and Populist speakers that they, the Democrats, would disfranchise the negro and poor whites was false and only used to influence their votes; that they also favored the negro controlling their own schools.

D K TAYLOR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 27th day of January, 1900
W P. WEMYSS, J. P.

When Mr. Robinson got to the legislature on such pledges and promises he deliberately broke them, either with malice aforethought or else he submitted to being whipped into line by the party lash of the Simmons machine.

We publish another affidavit from Hertford county showing the pledge that Hon. L. A. Daughton, one of the State speakers, made:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HERTFORD COUNTY.

A. W. Simons and Jack Everett, being duly sworn, depose and say:

That they heard Hon. L. A. Daughton, one of the Democratic speakers, who was the Speaker in the Senate of 1893 and 1895, make a speech at Harrellsville in Hertford county, on or about October 1, 1898, in which Mr. Daughton denounced the charges made upon the Democrats by Populists and Republicans that they would pass a franchise law or a disfranchising scheme. He, Daughton, further declared and assured every voter in the audience, both white and black, that the Democratic party had no such intention and did not want to take any privilege from any voter, it made no difference how humble nor how illiterate; that if the Democrats got control of North Carolina they should have their rights and they would soon see that all such charges were utterly false and no such things would be attempted; that the Democratic party would never attempt anything of the kind.

A. W. SIMONS, J. P.
JACK EVERETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 29th day of January, 1900.
J. H. EVANS, J. P.

Mr. Daughton made this pledge for his party from one end of the State to the other. Will he now endorse the outrageous disfranchising scheme submitted by the State legislature? Or will he stand by his pledges and promises to the people and oppose it?

In our next issue we will publish more of these affidavits. Clip them out and take them with you when these speakers come around to make new pledges and promises to the people this year.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

Law and order have not yet been restored in Kentucky. he ballot box stuffers, having failed so far to steal the State, have threatened to go off and set up a separate State government of their own. A number of efforts has however been made, it seems, on both sides during the past week to secure some compromise or settlement of their differences. It is noticeable that the one condition which the Republicans and anti-Goebel Democrats and Populists have insisted upon is that the infamous Goebel election law shall be repealed outright, and that a fair and honest law that would give all parties representation on elections boards should be enacted in its stead. Up to date, the Goebel machine Democrats have refused to accede to this. It seems that they are ready to concede anything else before giving up this infamous, thieving election law by which they can stuff enough ballot boxes and steal enough votes to overturn the will of the people. There is one thing that a brave, free people will not submit to, and that is to having their votes stolen and their verdict reversed by dishonest election officials. This Goebel election law is the root and the cause of all the trouble that has occurred in Kentucky. From the present writing it seems that if the Democratic Machine would simply agree to have honest elections and let the people rule, that everything would be settled peaceably and quietly at once.

In this issue Mr. Nash ably replies to Mr. Busbee as to the Constitutionality of section 5, Mr. Nash says that he will vote against the amendment because it violates the Federal Constitution which he has sworn to support.

SENATOR PETTIGREW ON THE AMENDMENT.

On the front page of this issue of THE CAUCASIAN will be found a legal opinion from Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, on the proposed suffrage amendment. While Senator Pettigrew does not write as full and elaborate opinion as Senator Allen, whose opinion was published in the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN, yet he is equally as clear and as positive that section 5 is not only unconstitutional, but that the Courts will declare it void and sustain the remainder of the amendment.

He says that the well established principle of construction which the Court follows will make it necessary for it to take this course regardless of any attempted instruction to the Court by the Legislature. Senators Allen and Pettigrew have no partisan interests to warp their legal judgment. They are great lawyers and they look at this question from a purely legal standpoint, and therefore their opinion will have the greatest weight with men who want to know the truth.

There has been such a demand for extra copies of the last issue containing Senator Allen's strong and forcible legal opinion that the issue has been exhausted. In order to accommodate those who have not been able to get the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN, we will try to find room to publish Senator Allen's opinion in the next issue. Send in your order now for extra copies. They will be furnished at one dollar per hundred copies, and we can mail them direct from the office to any addresses that may be furnished us.

THEY ARE TWO OF A KIND.

We notice that the News and Observer charges that Senators Pritchard and Butler, in their speeches in the Senate, have misrepresented Senator Vance's position on manhood suffrage. If they have done so, why does not the News and Observer publish exactly what they did say and let the people see for themselves? We challenge the News and Observer to do this. That paper dare not do it, for if it did so it would prove that it was misrepresenting them and Senator Vance also. Besides, it does not lie in the mouth of the editor of the News and Observer to attempt to be spokesman for Senator Vance. The editor of that paper was holding a fat joo at the Cleveland pie counter at the time that Cleveland and Ransom were persecuting and misrepresenting Senator Vance. And the editor of that paper, while being fed with Cleveland pie, joined them in their infamous crusade. Indeed, the editor of that paper tried to justify Ransom and Cleveland in repealing the last silver law on the statute books, as the files of his paper will show. Vance's opinion of the editor of the News and Observer was no doubt on a par with the opinion he expressed in the United States Senate of Mr. Simmons when he denounced him and defeated his confirmation for an important office on the ground that he was unworthy to hold a position of trust or profit. They are two of a kind.

INFAMOUS ELECTION LAW PASSED TO CARRY THE AMENDMENT.

When the amendment was presented to the legislature the Wilmington Messenger said that it would not exactly satisfy many Democrats, but it is the best that can be obtained under the circumstances." And it will be remembered that the Messenger during the '98 campaign denounced as a "bald faced Populist lie" that the Democrats would disfranchise anybody.

The Asheville Citizen commenting on the amendment when it was presented, said:

'The suffrage amendment to the onstitution, which will be submitted by the present legislature, will carry in North Carolina by 50,00 majority, if it is voted for under such an election law as that body should not adjourn without passing. The object of the amendment is to eliminate the negro vote, and there is no doubt about it accomplishing its object unless the courts declare it unconstitutional."

So the election law was passed with the deliberate purpose to carry the amendment regardless of the opposition, at least.

The following editorial from the News and Observer of Feb. 26, '99, removes all doubt their object in passing such an unjust election law.

"J. Wiley Shook has written an open letter against the amendment. If J. Wiley does keep quiet we may not let him vote again."

Mr. Shook can "read and write" yet, the election law is to be used to disfranchise such men who will not vote for the amendment.

Recently Mr. Witherspoon, a lawyer of Newton wrote an article submitting some strong argument and reasons why it was not safe to adopt the proposed amendment. At once the mud-slinging mill started up and Mr. Witherspoon got a vast amount of abuse but no answer to his argument. Within the last few days, Mr. Thomas J. Rickman, a Democratic lawyer, of Hendersonville, has come out in an article (which we are sorry we have not the room to publish in this issue) giving arguments against the restriction of suffrage and saying he would rather see suffrage extended than restricted. Of course he will be met with abuse and denunciation and mud-slinging, but no one will attempt to answer his argument.

We notice that some of the negro calamity-howling organs in this State have said that the negro was the cause of all trouble in Kentucky. What are the facts? There are only about forty thousand negro voters in that state, while there are about 7 white votes for every negro vote. Indeed if the proposed amendment were adopted in North Carolina and were sustained as constitutional there would still be more negro voters in this state than there are to-day in Kentucky. No, it is not the negro that is the trouble in the state of Kentucky or the trouble in North Carolina. It is the desire of a lot of politicians to get office by stuffing ballot boxes and stealing votes and overturning the will of the people. The ballot-box stuffer is a thief and an anarchist. He is the greatest possible curse to any state and the greatest enemy to law and order.

If there are any who doubt the solemn pledges made by the Democratic organization in the last campaign not to attempt to disfranchise anybody white or black, let them drop a postal card to Senator Butler, Washington, D. C., and get a copy of his speech delivered in the Senate last week. In that speech he gives the facts, quoting the exact language and pledges made from the Democratic handbook, from Chairman Simmons' official circular, and from speeches and affidavits, etc. If you have any neighbors to whom you would like to have a copy of this speech sent, send in their names and post office addresses to Senator Butler at Washington and he will no doubt mail them copies.

The gold standard financial bill, which has already passed the House, will be voted upon in the Senate to-day. Senator Butler has offered a substitute for the bill providing for the free coinage of silver and gold and the issuing of full legal tender greenbacks in accordance with the People's Party position on the money question. This substitute should of course be adopted, but it will of course be voted down.

On the front page of this issue we publish a brief report of Senator Butler's speech in the Senate on the Constitutional Amendment, clipped from the Washington (D. C.) Times. The Caucasian has not yet received a full copy of the speech and so publishes the Times' report

We want an active agent to solicit subscriptions for the CAUCASIAN in every township and in every neighborhood in North Carolina. We will pay a liberal commission to those who will go to work actively. It will be easy to make from one to five dollars per day. Write for further information.

If you get a bundle of sample copies of this issue you are requested to distribute them among your neighbors and try to get a club of subscribers. If you will send in a club of ten subscribers, we will send the ten copies for a year for $7.50.

THE CAUCASIAN learns that several prominent speakers of nation-reputation have been invited to address the Populist State Convention which assembles in Raleigh on April 18th.

If you are not a subscriber and you get a sample copy of this issue it is an invitation to you to subscribe. Send us a club of five subscribers and we will send you the paper free.

The People's Party National Executive Committee meets on next Monday at Lincoln, Nebraska to fix a time and place for the next National Convention of the party.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Pearson Gets Favorable Report.—Col Dockery's Hearing on 19th—Other Notes.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the House have reported in favor of Ex-Congressman Pearson in the contest against Mr. Crawford.

Colonel O. H. Dockery was here last week to attend the hearing before the Election Committee of the House, but as that Committee could not have a continuous hearing of the evidence in the contest they decided to postpone action until the 19th instant, when the case will be acted upon.

The Senate Committee on Fisheries has reported favorably. Senator Butler's bill to establish a marine laboratory at Beaufort, N. C.

The remains of General Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines, were brought here and buried with military honors at Arlington Friday. The military display was very magnificent and imposing.

The House has passed four of the appropriation bills, and there seems to b a disposition on the part of Congress to adjourn as soon as all these bills (13) have passed. This is national election year, and all parties desire to enter the campaign as early as possible. Some of the prominent members think Congress will adjourn early in June.

The Financial bill has occupied the attention of the Senate most of the time during the past week. This measure will be voted on Feb. 15th.

The President gave a reception on the 14th to the officers of the Army and Navy, and as usual, it was a most brilliant function.

In Montana women who pay taxes vote on all questions submitted to tax payers.

Populist State Convention.

In pursuance to a resolution of the State Executive Committee, adopted at its meeting regularly called and held in this city on the 18th instant. The State Convention of the Peoples Party in North Carolina is hereby called to assemble in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, April the 18th, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.; and a general conference of members of the party is called to assemble in the said city on Tuesday night, April, 17th, 1900.

The Convention will nominate candidates for State offices and elect delegates to the National Convention besides transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

While it does not come within the province of the committee so to direct, it is recommended that County Conventions, called for the purpose choosing delegates to the State and District Conventions, defer the nomination of Legislative and County candidates until after the State Convention. CYRUS THOMPSON,
Chairman P. P. State Ex. Com.
Raleigh, N C., Jan. 30th, 1900.

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman; said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said Township at the primaries called to elect delegates to the county nominating conventions, under call of the County Chairman. Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward.

SEC. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairmen of the several Township, ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place when and where the county nominating conventions of the Peoples Party of any year are held and elect a county chairman who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said County Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts shall consist of the Chairmen of the County ExecutiveCommittees of the counties that compose the said Congressional Judicial and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SEC. 4. In case any above named committee fails to report to its convention while in session as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SEC. 5. The County Executive Committees, Congressional Executive Committees, and Judicial Executive Committees shall report their action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention before an adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SEC. 6. The State Executive Committee shall consist of twenty-four members. The State Convention shall elect one member for each Congressional district, and six members at large. The members so elected and the nine chairmen of Congressional Committees shall meet during the session of the State Convention and recommend to the convention a person for State Chairman, who may be or may not be a member of the committee so elected. Should the State Convention not approve the recommendation, it may proceed to elect a State chairman or the State Convention can delegate this authority to the full State Committee. But each State chairman shall serve until his successor is elected. The six members at large of the State Committee shall constitute the Central Executive Committee.

SEC. 7. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all the vacancies occurring therein.

SEC. 8. A quroum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committees

SEC 9. The Executive Committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said County Executive Committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformitory to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventiontions.

SEC. 10. That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the County, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Committees, shall call to order their respective Conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the Convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1, Each township primary of the People's Party shall send to the County Convention three delegates for every twenty-five votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's Party candidate for Governor in 1892. And when a township is divided into precincts, wards or other sub-divisions of a township such sub-divisions shall send to the County Convention one delegate at large and one additional delegate for each 25 votes or majority fraction thereof.

SEC 2 Each County Convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other Conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's Party candidate for Governor in 1892: Provided that every Convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may secure; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any Convension shall cast the vote of the county.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various County Conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different Districts, and State Conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman!

SEC 4 All who are opposed to the present financial system of our government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency, without the intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation and who are in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and of guaranteeing to each political party the right to representation on all election boards, which shall be of their own selection, to prevent disfranchising voters by partisan election boards; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National; who are opposed to having Executive and Legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to co-operate with the People's Party to secure these reforms, are invited to participate in all People's Party Primaries and Conventions.

Mr. Nash Replies to Mr. Busbee's Argument as to Section 5.

The gist of that argument, it seems to me, is this: Section 5 would be plainly unconstitutional if it imposed the educational qualification upon ex-slaves or their descendants alone, but as it applies likewise to other classes (which he specifies) it is constitutional. The first class he mentions are foreigners who had not voted before 1867 and their descendants; the second, residents of the various territories. He illustrates his position in this way. I copy what he says because therein is the answer to his whole subsequent argument:

"To illustrate, let us see what would be the effect of a provision identical with the proposed amendment, if adopted by another State. In North Dakota, for instance, there is a large foreign population, many of them well educated Scandinavians, living in communities of their own, and many of them unable to read or write the constitution in English. There are very few negroes. The number of white free-born persons who would be excluded by the educational test and not admitted by the exempting section would be many times greater than the number of negroes. Could it be seriously argued that in Minnesota the few negroes who were affected had their right to vote abridged on account of their race, color or previous servitude. At the risk of tiresome repetition, let it be kept in mind that not only must the right to vote be abridged, but it must be abridged on account of race, color or servitude. And if the amendment would not be adjudged invalid in Minnesota, can it be unconstitutional in North Carolina? As it seems to me, the fact that the abridgement or failure to exempt from the operation of the abridging section applies to all foreign-born citizens and their descendants, unless the ancestor was naturalized before 1867, is a decisive answer to the position that the educational qualification is prescribed on account of race, color or servitude."

There are two controlling fallacies in this argument—1st, that the constitutionality of section 5 is not to be determined by the conditions as they are in North Carolina, but upon conditions that might by some remote possibility be in the future.

2d. That if section 5 should be constitutional in North Dakota or Minnesota, it would be in North Carolina.

I propose to confine myself to a refutation of these ideas, and I will admit at the outstart that section 5 would be constitutional so far as the negro is concerned in both those States, and for the same reason that Mr. Busbee gives, that is, that the number of alien voters in those States (36,314, two-thirds of all the voters in North Dakota, and 221,309, not quite two-thirds again, in Minnesota) is so large in comparison with the negro vote (190 in North Dakota, 2,009 in Minnesota) that there could be no color for the contention that these negroes would be disfranchised on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. Then, it would appear upon the face of section 5, interpreted in the light of surrounding conditions, that the disfranchisement of the negro was a mere minor incident to the great controlling purpose to disfranchise the alien. Now let us apply this principle (Mr. Busbee admits that it is a correct one) to conditions in North Carolina. Taking the census of 1890 as a basis, as I have done heretofore, and there are 109,346 negroes of voting age in the State. Let us knock off 5,000 of these as negroes who were not slaves or are not descendants of slaves, and this leaves 104,346 negroes in the State to whom section 5 will apply. There are 2 081 men of voting age in the State of foreign birth. Some of these, of course, voted before 1867; how many it is impossible to estimate, so I let the figures stand. I suppose that there are not a dozen white men in the State who could be put in Mr. Busbee's second class, that is, those born in the District of Columbia or any of the Territories, who themselves, or any of their ancestors, have had an opportunity to vote in any of the States; but let them go to balance the foreigners who voted before 1867. Now the date January 1, 1867, was adopted for some purpose. Was it to apply an educational qualification to foreigners? If so, why not adopt the 1st of January, 1884 or 1899? Why go back to that particular date if it were not that thereby the educational qualification should be applied to every ex-slave or descendant of such slave—104 346—while it is removed from 230 000 white men and left in force on only 2 001 foreigners?

If we apply, then, the principles which we applied to North Dakota and Minnesota to North Carolina, it is not perfectly apparent that the great controlling purpose of section 5 here is to disfranchise the negro because he is a negro, with the disfranchisement of a few foreigners as a mere minor incident. Still section 5 would be constitutional in the first two States, it must necessarily be unconstitutional in this State.

Mr. Busbee is too broad-minded a man and too excellent a lawyer to indulge in the piddling that appears in the question, "And if the amendment would not be adjudged invalid in Minnesota, can it be unconstitutional in North Carolina?"

The 15th Amendment could not be applied uniformly throughout the whole country unless the courts paid some head to the different conditions and different populations in the various States.

In a former part of his article in the Post he very candidly, very properly and very correctly enunciates the following principles:

"But if the effect of the provisions should be to exempt all white persons, or all free born persons, from the educational test, and should leave only colored persons, or former slaves and their descendants, to bear the burden of the abridging section, then, it seems to me, the legislative intent would be so manifest, and the operation of the amendment so clearly in opposition to the letter and spirit of the fifteenth amendment, that the abridging section would be void. It would violate the constitution as clearly as it it had provided in express terms, instead of indirectly, that it should apply only to negroes, or to those who had been in a previous condition of servitude, and their descendants. But if the exemption is restricted in its scope, and if not only colored men and ex-slaves, but many other classes, are left under the full restriction of the abridging section, then it would seem that the amendment is constitutional. The abridgment of the right to vote, or, more accurately, the failure to exempt from the operation of the abridgement, must not only include all former slaves, but it must also clearly and unmistakably be on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude."

These principles are correct. But it seems to me that he errs greatly in the application. If, says he, in effect, the date January 1, 1867, excluded only the 104,346 negroes from the privileges of section 5, it would be unconstitutional, but as it also excludes 2,081 foreigners, it is constitutional.

Now, from the insignificance of their number, it is apparent that these foreigners could never make a ripple upon the suface of North Carolina politics. They could, therefore, furnish no motive for section 5. They could not affect the schemes of the Legislature in suggesting their suffrage provision. They share none of the privileges of section 5, simply from necessity and not from a set purpose. How different, however, are the 104 346 negroes. So as these are the only two classes who have the educational qualification imposed upon them, it is the negro who furnishes the motive and purpose and intent of section 5. His suffrage right is abridged on account of his previous condition of servitude or his race or his color, for if it had not been for these, he or his ancestor would have voted in some one of the States before 1867. With an educational or property qualification, or both, applying uniformly upon all citizens, it would be different though every negro should be disfranchised, for they would be disfranchised not on account of race, color or previous condition, but on account of their lack of proper education or sufficient property. More particularly is this true thirty-five years after they had attained their freedom. And it would make no difference what was the actual intent of the legislature, for the provision acting uniformly upon all classes, the negroes would not be disfranchised on account of race, etc. So the intent would be immaterial. But where an arbitrary date is selected as in section 5, it is somewhat in the nature of a latent ambiguity, and it requires both interpretation and construction to ascertain what it means. So the intent there is material.

Both Senator Morgan and Senator McEnery disregard these distinctions, as does Mr. Davidson of Asheville; and just there is the fatal defect in all their arguments.

Of course, as I have said before, this intent is the legal intent inherent in the section, itself interpreted in the light of surrounding conditions and history

I have seen nothing yet that has in the slightest degree shaken my very earnest conviction that section 5 is clearly unconstitutional, and as no honest man, having taken the oath that I with many others have taken, and having this conviction, could vote for the amendment. I most decidedly will vote against it, if I am alive and able to vote.

FRANK NASH.

Chickens go Home to Roost.

Times-Mercury]

The Committee in Congress on contested elections have decided in favor of Pearson against Crawford. Our Democratic friends cry out and say it was done unjustly. Bless their sweet souls! The committee only threw out the precincts which the Democrats threw out in the legislature to oust Senators Souther and Kerley and to put in their Democratic opponents. See, it makes a difference whose ox is gored.

"Triumph of Politicians."

In an editorial under the above heading, from the New Orleans Times-Democrat of March 25, 1898, we make the following extract:

"After themselves disowning and fiercely denouncing section 5 a majority of members of the Constitutional Convention yesterday passed that offensive section, offensive to Democracy, to political honesty and to Americanism; and the Convention too, has passed this offensive section in face of the fact that the ablest Democrats in the United States Senate have declared it to be unconstitutional. Senators Caffery and McEnery have protested against its passage, and have declared that it contravenes the Federal Constitution. In this opinion they are joined by such stalwart Democrats and uncompromising States' rights Senators as Turpie, of Indiana; Lindsey, of Kentucky; Vest, of Missouri; Berry, of Arkansas; Walthall, of Mississippi; Turley, of Tennessee; Pettres, of Alabama, and McLaurin, of South Carolina, and many members of the House of Representatives."

With the opinion of these Senators that the "grandfather clause" is unconstitutional, it should cause all men who before voting, take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States to vote against the infamous measure, which was simply a "triumph of politicians" in our legislature that forced its adoption and submission to the people.

Who is Dangerous?

Times-Mercury.]

Who is the fellow that it is dangerous to put the ballot in the hands of? Why the fellow who if he can't win that way he tries it by intimidation, ostracism, buying other votes, using liquor and organizing "red shirts" and shooting men, white men. These are the anarchists of the age, that all christian men and true citizens condemn and refuse to vote for and with.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on all druggists and get a free trial. bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

In his famous speech in the United States Senate, told one side of his experiences in the Philipenes. The other and more personal side—what he saw and heard of. The American Soldier in the Field. He will tell exclusively in an early number of The Satuaday Evening Post of Philadelipha.

POU'S CAMPAIGN AFFIDAVIT.

ONE OF HIS METHODS OF FOOLING VOTERS IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

HE MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT A PROPOSITION TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES AND ILLITERATE WHITES WOULD NOT RECEIVE A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC VOTER IN THE LEGISLATURE AND DENOUNCES THOSE WHO MAKE THE CHARGE AS SPEAKING FALSELY AND TRYING TO FOOL THE PEOPLE.

From Caucasian Oct. 19.—

The following affidavit made by James H. Pou, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, during the last campaign, will be interesting reading. Our readers will remember that whenever and wherever it was charged in the last campaign that if the Democratic machine under Simmons got control of the State, that they would offer a scheme to disfranchise illitterate votes, that the charge was indignantly denied and denounced by every Democratic speaker as being infamously false. Even Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State Chairman, issued an official statement to the voters of the State, branding every such charge as false in toto; saying that that campaign lie had been charged against the Democratic party before, and that the charge was now so old and so false that no one would believe it.

Mr. James H. Pou, the ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, in his speeches made the same declaration. But it seems that in one of his speeches in Moore county, some members of his audidience expressed doubt of the truth of his indignant denial, and called upon him while upon the stand to know if he would make an affidavit to that effect. He publicly agreed to do so, we are informed. The result is the affidavit below, made at Raleigh, dated Oct. 14th, 1898. It will be noticed that Mr. Pou, shrewd, slick and cunning as he is, attempted to word his affidavit so as not to say explicitly what he had said publicly on the stump, and yet at the same time, to say enough to make it appear that his affidavit had made good his campaign declaration, and fool the voters into accepting his statement and voting for the machine.

The following is a true copy of the affidavit:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Wake.

James H. Pou, being duly sworn deposes and says:

"I have never said that, if the Democrats regained control of the State, they intended to disfranchise the negroes and illiterate white voters I never have said anything like this, and I know that such is not the intention of the Democratic party. I have never heard a single Democrat give utterance to such a sentiment, and I do not believe, if such a proposition comes before the General Assembly, that it would receive a single Democratic vote. I believe that a majority of the uneducated white voters of North Carolina are Democrats. The Democratic party is appealing to them for aid in preserving white supremacy in the center West and in restoring it in the Eastern part of this State. They are responding to our appeal, and to repay them for their aid with a disfranchisement of their votes would be folly and ingratitude indeed. The man who makes these charges know they speak falsely, but their campaign this year is run upon the idea that the people of North Carolina would rather believe a falsehood than the truth, and they would rather hear libels upon the honored dead than to hear arguments based upon truth."

[Signed]
JAMES H. POU.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 1st 1898.
[Signed]
GEO. W. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

Notarial Seal,
Geo. W. Thompson,
Notary Public,
Raleigh, N. C.

Two five cent "documentary" revenue stamps attached.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1900

Right or Wrong.

Progressive Farmer.]

A reader objects to our statement made last week that under the new election law registrars with their extraordinary power are not even sworn to do their duty. He states that section 9 of the law refutes our statement. Referring to section 9 we find it gives county election boards power to remove any registrar or judge of election appointed by them, for incompetency, failure to qualify within the time prescribed by law, failure to discharge the duties of office after qualifying, or for any other satisfactory cause." And this is the only reference to the registrar's qualifying that we find in the new law. We do not think that this section makes it compulsory except when so desired by county boards. On the other hand, if our friend will read the proceedings of the State Senate, March 2, 1899, he will read of a matter which was thus reported by Col. Olds in the Charlotte Observer;

"The election law came up as a special order. Fourteen separate amendments were offered by Senator Franks. These provided for a full representation of the Republicans and Populists on the election board and that the registrars should make oath before justices of the peace te faithfully perform their duties according to law. The amendments were oted down,"

FROM ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Proposed Amendment is Unconstitutional and the Plain People Will Not Vote For or Submit to it.

For the Caucasian.

I have been reading some opinions of some of our best lawyers on the proposed Constitutional amendment, and am thoroughly disgusted with the feeble arguments advanced by the Democratic lawyers. I am no lawyer, but if I was a back woods school committeeman I would be ashamed to confess my ignorance or dishonesty and say that section 5 of the proposed amendment was Constitutional. When a lawyer of education and ability de lares section 5 of the proposed amendment to be in accord with the 15th amendment of the Federal Constitution which declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. I say that lawyer makes a fool of himself and tramples under foot what little honor he pretended to have. Now, you can see at a glance that section 5 discriminates against the negro. To allow the illiterate whites to vote and eliminate the negro is as plain as the noon-day sun that section 5 is clearly unconstitutional. It does not require a lawyer to determine this fact, as any man with ordinary common sense can readily see the inconsistency. This clause is where the Simmons machine thinks it will succeed in fooling enough illiterate white voters to ratify the amendment at the polls. But here they will realize that the people have not forgotten the fair promises made during the campaign of 1898, when they said they would not attempt to disfranchise any one, white or black. The Democratic press and speakers denounced it as a Populist lie, and secret circular Simmons issued another circular in which he declared it to be a lie, so old and rotton that no one would believe it. Dr. Kingsbury L.L. D. and X. Y. Z., of the Wilmington Messenger, arose to remark that it was a lie, "a bald face lie," "a Populist lie." With all these facts staring them in the face, can Simmons and his red shirt gang fool the people again? They will never get the rank and file of the Democratic party to support the amendment. The people know there is no danger of negro domination in North Carolina unless they are appointed to office by Democratic politicians. In as much as the proposed amendmend does not eliminate the negro from politics' it will not stop the Democratic machine from squalling negro. Indeed it would have something to hollow negro about. It would be awful to see some of the best white men in North Carolina refused the right of suffrage, while the educated town negro walks up to the polls and casts his vote, while he puffs the smoke of his cigar in the face of those rejected white men from whose property taxes was collected to educate the negro. Will the News and Observer be kind enough to give us a cartoon of the above. What a picture, what a shame, what a crime. In the war of the revolution, and at the battle of Fort Maultree the flag of the fort was shot away and fell outside of the walls, Sergant Jasper, of the South Carolina forces, at once sprang over the walls, and amidst a heavy fire, secured the flag and tied it to a pole and set it up again on the rampart. This done he rejoined his comrades at the guns. Governor Rutledge presented Jasper with his own sword and offered him a lieutenant's commission. Jasper accepted the sword, but declined the commission, on the ground that he could neither read nor write. This is the kind of men that fought for our liberties. This is the kind of men that South Carolina has disfranchised This is the kind that Simmons and his gang are trying to disfranchise. When my mind wonders over the battlefields of Kings Mountain, Guilford Court House and Moores Creek, and when I think of the North Carolina heroes who fell and poured out their life's blood on those hard-fought fields it is enough if it were possible for their blood to cry out from the earth to the heroes of to-day: "Save North Carolina, we love her to this day" I have confidence in the common people of North Carolina, they are an honest, patriotic and liberty-loving people who can always be relied upon, and when the test comes, they will respond to the tune of one hundred thousand majority against the amendment, in spite of all that Simmons and his red shirt brigade can do

T. E. OWEN.

RED HOT FROM THE GUN.

Was the ball that hit G. B Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boiles, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grand father" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

[Section 1.] Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

[Sec. 2.] He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

[Sec. 3.] Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

[Sec.] 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

[Sec. 5.] No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

[Sec. 6.] All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

[Sec. 7.] Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ... do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as .... So help me God."

[Sec. 8.] The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 2. That all of the provisions of the Constitution relating to suffrage, registration and elections as contained in this act, amending the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the next general election.

Sec. 3 This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and in force May 1st, 1899 and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the word "Against Suffrage Amendment thereon.

Sec. 4 The said election shall be held, and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly, May 1st, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 21st day of February A. D., 1899.

Fertilizers Higher.

All the Crude Materials Have Materially Advanced.

PRESIDENT MORGAN, OF THE VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY SAYS THE SELLING PRICE IS LOWER THAN COST OF MATERIALS WARRANT.

News and Observer Feb 4,]

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1, 1900.

To the Editor:—My attention has been called to a communication in the News and Observer, published under date of Wednesday, Jan. 31st, 1900, in reference to the advance in the price of fertilizers, wherein it is stated that the farmers of Pitt county, North Carolina, propose to organize and fight the advance in the prices of fertilizers and by insinuation our Company is censured as the cause of the advance.

I desire to make make a plain statement of facts and conditions as now obtained in the fertilizer trade, and to show to the dealers and consumers of fertilizers that the advance in the price of manufactured fertilizers is not only just and warranted but is absolutely necessary, and that the manufacturers of fertilizers could not afford to sell them at the price ruling last year unless they did so at a very heavy loss.

Now to get down to facts and figures; we will see what has really caused the price of fertilizers to be advanced this year over last:

Acid Phosphate being one of the principle ingredients in all complete fertilizers. I desire to show here how much this article costs to make in excess of the cost price for the same thing last year. The advanee in pyrites, from which sulphuric acid is made, is more than $2.00 per ton over last year. The advance in Nitrate of Soda, which is a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, is fully $8.00 per ton more than last year. Phosphate Rock has advanced a minimum of $1.75 per ton at the mines, and in some grades of rock the advance is more than $3 00 per ton. These three articles constitute what is necessary to make Acid Phosphate. Put them together in the proper proportion and a ton of Acid Phosphate will cost $2.07 per ton more than it did last year.

Bags are costing us 20 cents per ton more than they did last year, so that the crude material going into a ton of acid phosphate is costing approximately $2 27 more than it did a year ago.

Every piece of factory supplies and machinery, coal and everything necessary to operate a factory, is from 25 to 100 per cent, higher than it was a year ago. This will add certainly an additional 10c. to the cost of a ton of fertilizer, making in the most conservative and reasonable estimate possible a ton of 13 per cent Acid Phosphate, bagged and ready for shipment, cost the manufacturer $2.37 more than it did twelve months ago.

Now let us look at complete ammoniated fertilizers: We will take what is commonly known as standard grade of complete fertilizer, running, say, 2 1-2 per cent of amonia, 8 per cent of available phosphoric acid, and 1 per cent of potash. As I have above demonstrated, acid phosphate costs $2 07 more than last year. This is equivalent to a little more than 10c. per 100 pounds. In making the 2 1-2, 8 and 1 fertilizers, 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate would be necessay, so at 10 cents additional cost per 100 pounds the additional cost for acid phosphate would be $1.20.

If cotton seed meal was used for the the ammonia, it would take approximately 700 pounds, and cotton seed meal is now worth $6.00 per ton more than last year, which is equivalent to 30 cents per 100 pounds and 700 pounds would cost $2.10 more than it did last year. Now add 20c. for extra cost for the bags and you have $3.50 per ton more for the materials than we paid for these same materials last year.

If tankage or blood was used for the source of ammonia instead of cotton seed meal, the advanced cost over last year would be $3.20 per ton, as ammonia from tankage or blood is now 60c. per unit higher than last year, so for 2 1-2 per cent of ammonia the extra cost over last year would be $1.80.

Sulphate of ammonia is the only other source of ammonia commonly used in the manufacture of fertilizers. Twelve months ago this article was selling at about $43 00 per ton. We paid for it this week $62 00 per ton.

Now I assert that the price of fertilizers has not advanced nearly so much as the price of raw mat rials going into them. Let us see who is to blame, if any one, for the advance of these crude materials. Take Pyrites: We buy from Spain more than three-fourths of all we use. Nitrate of Soda: We buy entirely from South America. Potash Salts: We buy entirely from Germany. So it can not be said that our company controls or is in any wise responsible for the advance of these materials, as we have no interest whatever in any of these properties, either directly or indirectly.

Take phosphate rock: We do mine a small proportion of our wants of phosphate rock, but we mine none for sale and we buy from other mines more than two-thirds of what we consume So no one will suppose that we were anxious to put up the price of phosphate rock.

As for cotton seed meal we have no interest either directly or indirectly in any cotton seed oil mill, so we are not responsible for the advance in this article. Blood and tankage are made by the large packers in the West, and we have no interest and no control over these products in any way.

Why, then, should the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company be blamed for the advance in the cost of crude materials, and would it be business like for us to want an advance in crude materials, of which we have to buy almost entirely all of our needs and of which we produce absolutely nothing, except a small quantity of phosphate rock?

It is our aim and purpose to manufacture fertilizers as cheaply as possible and to sell them at as low a price as we can afford, thereby stimulating a large consumption of fertilizers and their general use for all crops.

Let us see how the farmer is situated: He is getting this year from 2 1-2 to three cents a pound for his cotton more than last year, and we understand that for a great deal of the cotton seed the cotton seed oil mills are now paying 25 cents per bushel. Are these advances wrong, and are the manufacturers who are having to use this product condemning the parties who produce them simply because the demand is such that the price has increased so enormously over last year; At present prices the farmer can sell the cotton seed from one acre of land and buy as much fertilizers as he usually puts over two to three acres, even though there is a small advance in the price of fertilizers caused by the manufacturers having to pay high prices for the materials entering into them.

We propose to be perfectly fair and candid in our statements and believe that when an unprejudiced farmer looks into the situation he will realize that he is not charged as much for fertilizers as the cost of materials under present conditions warrant.

Yours very respectfully,

S. T. MORGAN.

Pres. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

Incident at Benson.

Asheville Gazette.]

Benson, N.C., Feb. 7–We can furnish a fair specimen of Democratic white supremacy. Our cheif of police is a Democrat of the Gobel type and has more to say about negro domination than any other man in town, but now we have had our first experience of negro domination last week at the hands of this same man.

It came about in this way: He had to make two arrests about the same time and took one man himself and instead of calling on one of 500 or 600 white men available to take the other man, he deputized a burly negro, named John Powell, to make the other arrest. The party arrested and taken to the lockup by the negro is a respectable white man by the name of Woodell.

Just think of it! A white citizen was led across town by a coal black negro who is considered one of the most contemptible of his race by the people of this section, and that by the orders of a teacher in the so called white supremacy party.

How long will the people of North Carolina be fooled and imposed on by that band of conspiritors who sail under false colors and like Gobel of Ky., are willing to destroy the political rights of the people of North Carolina in order to get in office themselves.

A SUBSCRIBER.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

A Declaration—But not of Independence.

Asheville Citizen.]

It is easier to claim the earth than to prove title to a sand lot. Josephus Daniels is said to have declaired that "three-fourths of the Populists, 10,000 Republicans and all the Democrats' will support the amendment. We are reminded of the boy whistling to keep his courage up, and we'll wager a coon skin that Mr. Daniels dosen't believe any such stuff. If he does, why are they so industriously telling everybody that they will amend the amendment? Brag is a good dog but every schoolboy has heard of a better. When this campaign of education is over somebody will be explaining how it all happened.

A Proclamation by

— THE GOVERNOR. —

$200.00 REWARD.

State of North Carolina, }
Executive Department, }

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this depatment that some one to the Executive unknown did on the 8th of January ult., near Wadesboro, Anson county, North Carolina, kill and murder one C. M. Smith.

And whereas, it appears that the said unknown person has fled the State or so conceals himself that the ordinary processess of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said unknown murderer to the sheriff of Anson county at the Court house in Wadesboro, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and in the one hundred and twenty-fourth year of our American independence.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

By the Governor

BAYLUS CADE, Private Secretary.

Do You Need an Electric Belt?

For the past ten years, Dr. J. Newton Hathaway who is recognized as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfecting an electric belt, suitable to use in his practice, one which he could furnish as a part of his system of treatment, and which he could conscientiously guarantee. He now announces that he has perfected such a belt, which he believes to be the only perfect belt made. It is light, handsome, of great power, and with the new attachments, which make it suitable for every case. He is prepared to furnish this belt to all patients who need it and who apply to him for treatment at a mere nominal charge. Write to Dr. Hathaway today, telling all about your case and he will write you about the belt, and if you desire, the belt will be sent C. O. D. for inspection. Address Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad St., Atlanta. jan 25

CHOICE Vegetables will always find a ready market—but only that farmer can raise them who has studied the great secret how to obtain both quality and quantity by the judicious use of well-balanced fertilizers. No fertilizer for Vegetables can produce a large yield unless it contains at least 8% Potash. Send for our books, which furnish full information. We send them free of charge.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

93 Nassau St., New York.

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS

TO ALL POINTS

NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn R R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Lv Washington P. R. R.	5 00pm	4 30am
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	9 05am
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L.	*8 45pm	*9 20am
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 42am
Ar Henderson	12 56am	1 35pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	3 30pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	6 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv. Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 05pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 53am	*9 12pm
Ar Charlotte S. A. L.	*8 00am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester S. A. L.	*8 13am	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 12am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 48am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 50pm
Ar Athens	3 08pm	11 05pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 46am
Ar Chester	7 58pm	4 08am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45am
Lv. Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 20pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 43am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.*		*12 05pm
Ar So. Pines S. A. L.	*12 02am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 03am	11 18am
Ar Henderson	3 26am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Ar Richmond A. C. L.	*8 15am	*7 20pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 31pm	11 20pm
Ar New York	6 23pm	6 53am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

Nos. 403 and 402—"The Atlanta Special." Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte, N. C.

Nos. 41 and 38.—"The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

For tickets, sleepers, etc., apply to

H. S. Leard, T. P. A.,
Z. P. Smith, C. T. A.
Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

E. ST JOHN, Vice-President and Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
General Offices: PORTSMOUTH, VA.

THE SICK MADE WELL.

Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healty, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ D South Broad St., Atlanta Ga.

DON'T SUFFER. THE ELECTROPOISE

Cures all diseases without the use of medicine. A pure Oxygen treatment, by absorption. It cures where everything else fails. It is needed in every family, for it will relieve every weakness or ailment, to the most persistent chronic disease, and without the use of a grain of medicine. Thousands of people all over the United States, from private citizens to Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, Supreme Judges, Editors etc., even Crown Heads of Europe have given written testimonials of these facts. Book of testimonials, and matter of great interest with price of instruments sent free. Every family should have an Electropoise; it saves money, induces health. Send your address at once and see what people say who have thoroughly tested its merits Agents wanted. THE ELECTROPOISE CO. 518 4th St. Louisville, Ky.

Notice to Stockholders of N. C. R. R. Co.

BURLINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1900.

The first payment of the 38th annual dividend, due the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, 3½ per cent, on the capital stock of said Company, will be due and payable at the office of said Company in Burlington, N. C., Feb. 10th, 1900. The above payment will be made to all stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M. January 29th, 1900.

SPENCER B. ADAMS.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 10.
To take effect Sunday Oct. 22, 1899, at 7:0 A. M. at Morehead City.
Supersedes Time Table 9, of August 6 1899 and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS		5 Mxd Fr'gt and Pass. Mon Wed and Fri.		3 Passenger Daily
			A. M.		P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*		7 10		3 40
	Bests	s	7 43		4 00
W	LaGrange*	s	8 06	s	4 09
	Falling Creek	s	8 28	s	4 2
W	Kinston*	s	9 14	s	4 3
	Caswell	f	9 25	f	4 46
Ar Lv	Dover*		s 10 15	s	4 55
W	Core Creek		s 10 40	s	5 07
	Tuscarora		s 11 15	s	5 19
	Clark's		f 11 31	f	5 28
W Ar Lv	Newbern*		s 12 05	s	5 40
	Riverdale			f	6 15
	Croatan			f	6 18
	Havelock			s	6 30
W	Newport*			s	6 43
	Wildwood			f	6 49
	Atlantic			f	6 54
Ar Lv	Morehead City*			s	7 02 / 7 07
	Atlantic Hotel		....		....
W Ar	M. City Depot*				7 18
			A. M.		A. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.		4 Passenger daily.		6 Mix Fr't & Pass. Tues Th's and Sat.
			A. M.		P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*		11 05		2 53
	Bests	s	10 43	s	2 13
W	LaGrange*	s	10 32	s	1 43
	Falling Creek	s	10 22	s	1 13
W	Kinston*	s	10 12	s	12 53
	Caswell	f	9 50	f	11 58
Lv Ar	Dovers	s	9 42	s	11 40
W	Core Creek	s	9 30	s	10 40
	Tuscarora	f	9 20	s	10 12
	Clark's	f	9 12	f	10 00
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s	9 00 / 8 37	s	9 40
	Riverdale	f	8 12		
	Croatan	f	8 09		
	Havelock	s	8 00		
W	Newport*	s	7 46		
	Wildwood	f	7 39		
	Atlantic	f	7 35		
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s	7 27 / 7 22		
	Atlantic Hotel		....		....
Lv	M. City Depot		7 05		
			A. M.		A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on signal
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES.

AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 31, 1899.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.	No. 103 dexSun	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	A. M.	P M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 58	10 36	....	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	.	6 00	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 00	10 36	6 45	5 40	12 52
Lv Wilson	1 58	11 14	7 10	6 20	2 40
Lv Selma	2 55	11 57	....	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 10	....	....	....
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15	....	....	....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	7 50	7 01	3 21
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 09	4 25
Ar Wilmington	....	....	....	9 40	5 50
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 102 dexSun	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40	....	45	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	12 20	....	9 45	....	....
Lv Selma	1 50	....	10 54	....	....
Ar Wilson	2 35	....	11 31	....	....
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	....	....	....	7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro	....	5 15	....	9 45	12 30
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 38	1 16
Ar Rocky Mount	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 53
Ar Tarboro		7 04		....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	....	....		
Lv Rocky Mount	3 30	....	12 09	....	....
Ar Weldon	4 32	....	1 00	....	....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 15 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12 25 p. m., arrives Sanford 1 43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2 30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 3 45 p. m., leave Fayetteville 3 50 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8 15 a. m., Maxton 9 20 a. m., Red Springs 9 53 a. m., Hope Mills 10 42 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 10 55. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4 40 p. m., Hope Mills 4 55 p. m., Red Springs 5 35 p. m., Maxton 6 15 p m., arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 35 p. m., Halifax 4 15 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5 08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m. Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 10 p.m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 a. m., 3 40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 10 a. m., 4 03 p. m., Spring Hope 10 40 a. m., 4 25 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 11 00 a. m., 4 55 p.m., Nashville 11 22 a. m., 5 25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 11 45 a. m., 6 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:40 a. m., and 4:15 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

SUCCESS.

(An Old Man Speaks.)

I stand, at last, upon the lonesome hight—
The purple-tinted peak that was my goal;
The prize I used to dream of in the night—
The lofty end on which I set my soul—
Is mine to-day, and all the toil
And all the schemes are done;
But chiding voices echo round
The hight that I have won!

Ah, futile toil and unrewarded schemes!
The hope that lured me on has fled away;
I've gained the hight, but lost the sweet
old dreams,
And no warm hands clasp my cold hand
to-day,
For on the tollsome steep that I
Have managed to ascend
Each step is but the form of one
Who hailed me as a friend!
—Cleveland Leader.

A LITTLE AND A BIG HERO.

BY INO STRANNIK.

RECENTLY my two cousins and I had I had come from school to my uncle's estate, pale and overworked. Now, brown as berries, we felt strong and mischievous.

The day was hot and suffocating. The air seemed to be laden with something more than the scent of newmown hay and pine—a flavor so common on a July day in Northern Russia.

The grown people said: "The atmosphere is impregnated with electricity," and although we boys of twelve and thirteen years did not know what that really meant, we were sure that, sooner or later, a storm would come, for the old shepherd had said so, and he always told the truth.

In the afternoon a black cloud rose over the horizon in the northeast. An hour later a dark bank covered half the sky, and we heard the far away rumbling of thunder.

Rain began to fall in large drops and we, standing on the grass-covered porch, amused ourselves in watching the chickens run, the ducks dive in the pond, the workmen hurry home and the cattle rush for the stables.

An unexpected clap of thunder made us jump, and we quickly obeyed the call of my aunt to come into the house, as we had no desire to stay outside any longer.

It grew darker and darker. The fiery zigzags of the lightning threw a yellow tint upon the people and furniture in the room, and the thunder following quickly on the flashes made the old mansion quiver to its foundations.

A blinding flash, with a deafening crash almost at the same instant, seemed to make the old castle sway.

"Surely that struck somewhere near," said my uncle, jumping to his feet and stepping to the window. "Yes, it is Michael Kubarkin's hut just across the river," he exclaimed. "I must go at once and see that the fire is put out." He turned to us, "Boys, you had better come along. I may need you."

No need to ask us twice. We felt overhonored to be allowed to be of use at such an important moment. In an instant we were in our high boots and rubber coats, and started for the fire.

About twenty peasants stood around the burning house, lamenting and praying, but not one offering to lend a helping hand.

"Quick," called my uncle. "Take some buckets; form a chain; try to put out the fire."

"Your Lordship," said one of the men, "lightning struck this house. Only milk will put out the flame."

"Obey me," thundered my uncle, "and get to work, or I'll put you on bread and water until you forget how milk tastes."

Reluctantly the man started. My younger cousin, Alexey, was stationed to watch the superstitious crowd, with orders to report at once if any one refused to work or tried to steal away.

"Now, boys," shouted my uncle, "let us see if there are any people in the house."

Bravely we followed him into the smoke and heat of the slowly burning hut. We soon discovered the dead body of Michael Kubarkin and carried it out. Again and again we faced the danger. We rescued two women and a baby. They had been merely stunned by the shock. While bringing the child out I had noticed a form lying near the door. In the darkness and smoke I could not distinguish whether it was a human being or a dog.

I hurried back. My uncle called me, but I rushed in, dropped on my knees and crawled toward the spot where I had seen the form lying. It was a boy. He had been on his way home in the next village and had sought shelter in the house from the storm.

I dragged him out, and was about fifteen yards from the house when there was an explosion. Kubarkin had bought ten pounds of powder at the last fair and had kept it in the large brick stove.

The hut collapsed. Some of the bricks whizzed by my head, uncomfortably close, but the boy was saved, and with the aid of fresh air he soon came out of his stupor.

—

Ten years had passed. I was lieutenant in the body guard of the Czar. Before Plevna we were forced into active service.

One morning I was ordered to take a private dispatch from the Emperor to General Todleben. A guard of twelve men escorted me when I started from headquarters. It was a bright morning after several days of drizzling rain. The road through the forest was very soft, and we could make but very little progress. At about ten o'clock we reached an open valley. I ordered a halt to decide if I should cross the open space or turn to the left and keep in the woods until I had got out of sight and reach of the enemy. It would have been just twenty miles more of muddy road. The dispatch was important and haste necessary, so I decided to move straight on.

We had hardly reached the open valley when a small cloud of smoke from the northern fort of Plevna told me that we had been seen and were now a target for the Turkish guns.

A short command from me brought my men into a line, so that the enemy had only one man to aim at. We were moving at full speed toward the protecting timber on the other side.

The first shell fell short; the second burst fully a thousand yards behind us; the third was "dead," and passed fifty feet in front of us.

We were almost in the shade of the tall pines when I heard a terrific crash and lost my senses. I awoke very soon, with a stinging pain in my head. A man lay right over me. He was unbuttoning my uniform. The thought of "war hyena" flashed through my mind. Cautiously I opened one eye—just enough to see who my assailant was. To my astonishment I saw it was one of my own men.

He had noticed my movement, and whispered: "Keep still; we are the only survivors."

"But, man," said I, "take the dispatch and get into safety."

"No," he whispered, "I shall cover your body with mine till help comes. The Turks will fire again as soon as they see one of us move. You remember the time you saved me from the burning house of Michael Kubarkin? Now is my turn to show that I have not forgotten that I owe my life to you."

A few minutes later came a little troop from the timber, with the flag of the Red Cross. Eleven men were buried on the spot, and I was taken back on a stretcher, having lost one eye and suffering from a broken jaw.

While the dead were being buried and the first bandages being put on me my brave soldier had disappeared, and one of the horses of the Red Cross command was missing.

When I was discharged from the hospital I recognized in the sergeant of my regiment, who was the first to congratulate me on my recovery, the soldier who had covered me with his body in the hour of danger. It was the boy I had dragged from the burning hut on my uncle's estate.—New York Independent.

SPANISH VANITY.

How a Newspaper Man Played It on the Commandante.

Commandante Tobilla, one of the leading Spanish officers in the late war, is in his own country a popular writer and public speaker. A firm of publishers in America is about to bring out an English edition of his book upon the war and the Cuban question. Senor Tobilla is a man of infinite tact and courtesy, and has a little more than his share of vanity. Before the breaking out of hostilities in Cuba a number of New York newspaper men were in Havana trying to get sketches and information about the Spanish army and fortifications. They were warned by General Weyler to stay in one place, and under no conditions to take pictures of forts or of soldiers under penalty of imprisonment. One daring member of the press, armed with a camera, went to one of the principal forts and began to photograph it. He was taken in by Tobilla's men and brought before the Commandante as a captive. He spoke excellent Spanish and thus addressed the officer:

"Most Excellent Sir, at last I have found you. I have come all the way from America to take your picture."

"Indeed! Why, my men say you were taking pictures of fortifications!"

"No, indeed; I heard of your valor at a recent battle, and I made up my mind that you were a hero and my people ought to know of you."

"But I have not my proper uniform on. Do you really wish to take me?"

"Certainly; and after you get your uniform on, have your men drawn up in line and massed around you out in the sunlight, so I can get plenty of light, and also prove to my people what excellent soldiers you have in your division."

"You do me great honor, sir. Your request shall be granted."

In a short time the Commandante and his men were on parade in front of the fortifications and the newspaper man took half a dozen camera shots at them, and also at the fort, which was the chief object of the visit.

Tobilla saw him off to the next town with a guard of honor and discharged him from custody with a salute, and in the next "copy" he sent to his paper the correspondent had the only pictures in existence of some very important fortifications and the flower of the Spanish soldiery in Cuba. But Senor Tobilla does not mention this incident in his new book.—Saturday Evening Post.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Australian olives will probably soon abound in the markets. The tree, which elsewhere is slow in maturing, grows in Queensland almost with the astonishing rapidity of the eucalyptus, and needs no more care than a willow.

At the request of the State Poultry Association of California, M. E. Jaffa made a series of experiments which led him to the conclusion, both from a chemical and physical point of view, that "there are practically no differences, so far as the food value is concerned, between the white-shelled and brown-shelled eggs."

The director of the Royal Vesuvian Observatory has just issued a report in which he announces that Mount Vesuvius is now perfectly quiet, and that the eruptive period of 1895-'99 is definitely closed. No lava is flowing, and even the fumaroles or smoke-holes give forth no sign. The mass of lava ejected since 1895 amounted to 64,000,000 cubic metres.

An interesting experiment is being made by the British army medical service in the inoculation of the troops leaving for Africa, says the Medical Review. The endeavor is made to confer immunity from typhoid fever. The inoculations are not made compulsory, but the officers urge it upon the men. The results of this measure will be watched with great interest, and after the campaign in the Transvaal is closed comparisons based on the prevalence of enteric fever in our late war with Spain and the South African trouble may furnish some interesting data.

A lamp chimney manufacturer in Anderson, Ind., has discovered a new process of melting the sand used in glass making. While passing through his plant he saw a globe on an arc light break, and a piece of the glass fell on the carbon. It was only a second until it was reduced to a liquid. He directed the construction of a big vat with sides and bottom composed of carbon, over which he could turn a current. An arrangement was made to run sand through this vat. It worked perfectly, and the best molten glass is being turned out in as many seconds as it required hours for the old fuels to melt it. The process has been patented.

The latest advancement in practical science is artifical coal. Much speculation has been indulged in by unduly apprehensive persons as to what humanity would do for fuel when the world's coal is gone. Now, centuries before it will actually be needed, a substitute has been made. A workman named Montag, residing in Mannheim, has manufactured artificial coal, the component parts being earth and mineral residual substances. The exact composition is a secret. It is reported that the heat producing properties of the artificial coal are wonderful. A kilogramme when burned leaves only nine pennyweights of ashes.

The number of telephones in Stockholm, Sweden, is 23,000, while its population is only 300,000.

ARP ON ABBOTT.

Georgia Philosopher on the Higher Criticism.

WERE PLENTY OF RESOURCES

Bill Differs with Lyman Abbott in His Remarks About the Autneticity of Bible.

A great lawyer whose chief business was to defend criminals was asked the secret of his success, and he replied "It is to deny everything and call for the proof." New England agnosticism and higher criticism of the scriptures seem to have a like maxim. The deeper a man goes into science the more inclined is he to call for the proof; especially if he has more learning than brains, and has to strain his mind to solve the mysteries of life and nature.

I was ruminating about this, for I had just read the press dispatches that Rev. Lyman Abbott, who succeeded Henry Ward Beecher, had in a public address in Boston declared that the Book of Genesis was a myth—a legend written before the flood by some unknown prophet—and that it was impossible for Moses to have known of the things that transpired 2,000 years before he was born, and he asks: "What were his resources if they were not legends and myths?"

I know that it does not become me to teach theology or the infallibility of the scriptures, but it occurs to me that if Mr. Abbott can undermine the Book of Genesis he will overthrow the whole structure of Biblical authority that has withstood the wear and tear of time for all these centuries. The Bible is the standard of the ages—the headlight of the nations, and it must stand as a whole or fall as a whole. The reverend gentleman professes to believe in the new testament and part of the old, but if he is really a Christian he must believe as much of the old testament as the Savior and His apostles did. It was Christ who said in the parable of Dives and Lazarus, "If they will not believe Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe though one rose from the dead." This is that Moses who predicted the coming of the Savior when he was giving the laws to the children of Israel—that Moses to whom God intrusted the tables of stone that contained the commandments, and who wrote the most beautiful song in the Psalms of David—that Moses who appeared in glory on the mount while the Savior was transfigured—that Moses of whom Paul said he was faithful as a testimony of those things which were to come after. References are too numerous to quote—all showing that Moses was the vicegerent of the Almighty, and was a prophet inspired by Him.

No, Mr. Abbott cannot uphold the new testament and pull down the old. He must sustain or demolish all. It is the same old attack of science upon miracles because they cannot be explained upon any hypothesis of human reason; when the truth is that Mr. Abbott himself is a stupendous miracle, and cannot tell how he thinks or where the power of thought or the faculty of memory is located, nor how he can at will raise his hand or close his eye; nor how he took form and shape in his mother's womb. All nature is a miracle; the leaves of the trees, the color of the flowers, the flight of birds, the infinite smallness of matter and germs, the infinite magnitude and boundless extent of the heavens and of space, and in all creation there is nothing that has pride, vanity and self-conceit save man—an agnostic or skeptic or an infidel—"The fool (only) has said in his heart, there is no God."

I have recently visited the good old city of Columbus and received its hospitality and benedictions. It is just my age, and through all these years has moved steadily and surely forward, manufacturing with serenity and dignity the character its cultured men and women gave it in the beginning. How broadly beautiful it was laid out; how bountiful is its shade; how green the grass on its public grounds; how beautiful the river that girdles it. Not for a single year has there been any retrograde in the manners or morals of its people. Considering its climate, society and prosperity I do not know a city that I had rather live in. It is already large enough for moral safety, for Jefferson spoke a truth when he said that great cities were pestilential to good health and good morals. Of course, we favor the increase of an industrial population that keep the wheels and spindles turning and the wolf from the doorand the beggar from the streets and if every city cared for its operatives in the mills as Columbus does, there would be no object lessons of misery to be carried before the legislature. I visited the yung men's club rooms of the Eagle and Phenix mills. Yes, club rooms for factory boys where they can spend their evenings and read and write and bathe and exercise instead of going to the saloons. The beautiful library has 2,000 volumes of standard books and the reading tables are furnished with the best newspaper and magazine literature. I cannot enumerate the pleasant and attractive features of these rooms. They are all free or nearly so to the factory boys who become members. Colonel Gunby Jordan is the big-hearted promoter of this attachment to the mills and the mill owners pay all the expenses.

Shakespeare says: "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." I would reverse that expression, for good deeds and their influence last longer than evil ones and nowhere has the succession of good citizenship proved it more palpably than in Columbus. There is still wealt without ostentation and hospitality without a strain. Not a shyster among her lawyers nor a quack among her doctors. Not a fancy preacher among her clergy, nor a venal partisan among her editors. Fortunate city; happy people!—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Fatalities Due to Lightning.

The number of deaths by lightning stroke in 1898 was 367 and the number of injuries 494. The places where the porportion of deaths to total population was the greatest were the Upper Missouri Valley and portions of the Rocky Mountain region. The proportion of deaths by lightening in the United States to the total population is about five million, which is higher than the average of most countries.

Nine hundred and sixty-six barns, sheds, etc., 735 dwellings, stores and office buildings, 95 churches and schools and 70 other buildings were struck, 40 were provided with lightning rods, 855 were not, and in 952 cases it could not be ascertained whether the building was provided with rods or not.

Nine hundred and sixty-four head of cattle, 306 horses, 30 mules, 426 sheep and 116 hogs were killed by lightning during the year. The total value of the stock reported killed was $48,256.

The things accredited the cleverest are often the result of accident.

NOTABLE SUCCESS OF A NOBLE WORK

A Passing Glance at the Great Good Accomplished Through the Keeley Method of Curing Inebriety and Restoring Weak Humanity to a Place of Proper Usefulness in the World--The Cure Successfully Administered by the Keeley Institute at Washington, Covering that Territory Embraced in the District of Columbia and State of Maryland, and by a Similar Institute at Greensboro, N. C., Having the Exclusive Right in That State.

(The Mercantile and Finatcial Times.)

For many years the drink and drug habits were regarded by the medical profession and the public generally as absolutely incurable, and this opinion of the great evil continued until it was finally proved erroneous by the successful application of the now well-known Keeley cure, a system of remedial reformation that has been given a practical demonstration in thousands of cases and which has restored to usefulness and an honorable career many of the brightest minds in the country—man whose weakness and inability to cope with the monster drink needed just such help as this affords, thereby being lifted from the slough of despondency and degradation into which they had fallen, and placed once more on an equal footing with their fellow men. Too much praise cannot be given a system that will bring this to pass, and it is now conceded that the Keeley cure does it.

Among the most successful of the various institutions devoted to the noble work referred to is the Keeley Institute, located at No. 211 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C., and noteworthy as the only authorized establishment of the kind in the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland, and the Keeley Institute at Greensboro, North Carolina, both of which control exclusive rights to the use of the cure in their respective localities.

The Washington institution is admirably managed and has wrought commendable work in fulfilling its mission, numbering among those whom it has saved from the wretchedness of inebriety some of the best known and now most esteeemed gentlemen residing within its territory, and many from a distance. The institution is quiet and homelike, patients being provided with every convenience and comfort while undergoing the cure, and it is located in one of the most desirable residential sections of the capital city. The Keeley system has been practiced with success for a period of twenty years. It has been administered in all parts of the United States, and it has proved an unlimited blessing in its particular field of good. A very small percentage of those undergoing the treatment ever return to the habit from which they are thereby rescued, and the cure is equally effective whether the sufferer seeks relief from the use of opium, morphine, cocaine or simply the ordinary liquor evil.

The Washington establishment ranks among the best of the Keeley Institutes, and well deserves the success which has attended its efforts. It is admirably conducted, the attendance and service being perfect, and certain cure is accomplished under conditions that are well worthy of favorable comment.

The same can be said of the Greensboro Institution, which has been in successful operation for more than 8 years, and has treated in that time upwards of 2,500 persons from nearly every State in the Union and Canada. It is one of the larger of the Keeley Institutes in the country and certainly one of the most successful. It is a large, well-appointed establishment, having accommodations for 50 patients at one time, and its capacity is generally fully taxed. The two institutions are owned and controlled by a corporation with a capital of $200,000.

The president is Col. W. H. Osborn, in charge of the Greensboro Institution and serving with him on the board of directors are such well knownSouthern gentlemen as Mr. George W. Watts, Leo D. Heartt, A. K. Umstead and the Rev. Alexander Walker. Col. W. G. Haskell is the resident manager of the Washington establishment, and his efforts on its behalf, have, and are meeting with marked success. He has been officially connected with Keeley institutes in different parts of the country for the past eight years. He took charge of the one at Washington about two years ago, and, as stated, has made a gret success of it. During that time several hundred patients have been successfully treated.

Notes.

The Rucker & Witten Tobacco Company, at Martinsville, Va., has been incorpored to manufacture tobacco, cigars, snuff, etc., with Mr. Pannell Rucker, president; Mr. A. D. Witten, vice president; Mr. Banks Rucker, treasurer, and Mr. B. A. Rives, secretary; capital stock, $50,000.

A judgment has been given in the suit of the province of Ontario against the executors of the estate of Daniel Scotten, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer of Detroit, for succession duties. By the decision the Crown is given 5 per cent. of $900,000 the deceased gentleman had on deposit in the Canadian banks at the time of his death.

ExConsul Macrum called at the State Department, but did not reveal his reasons for leaving Pretoria. He left for his Ohio home late in the day. He may give out a statement in a few days.

At least 20,000 men purchased outfits for the Klondike at Seattle during the past year.

"Opportune" once signified nothing more than "to be at the harbor." An opportune ship was a ship which had come to port.

Mr. Speaker.

Oh, wield it with a gentle hand,
That strong and trusty gavel;
When orators before you stand
With problems to unravel.
The furniture is strong, no doubt,
But pray be mild and sunny,
For strenuous taps may wear it out,
And furniture costs money.
—Washington Star.

More mushrooms are raised in the vicinity of Paris than in any other place in the world.

No flags but Turkish are to be seen in Constantinople.

In parts of India cakes of tea and in China pieces of silk pass as currency. Oxen still form the circulating medium among many of the Zulus and Kaffirs.

Will the Pope Live Long.

How long will the Pope live? A well-informed writer of an article in the new number of Quarterly attempts to answer the question. He says: "The Pope may, perhaps, find strength, not only to greet his ninetieth birthday, which falls in March, but even to survive this century, to which he is preparing a farewell address. When this work is accomplished he will, perhaps, himself lie down to die. The Pope's medical attendant, Dr. Lapponi, prophesied in the Roman Review, written in Latin, that the Pope will live one hundred years. "Thy wish was father to that thought," may very well be said of Dr. Lapponi. Of the Pope's present appearance and condition a striking picture is drawn: "For a long time His Holiness has been more spirit than body. In the thin, almost transparent frame of Leo XIII. the nerves tremble; upon his pale face every emotion of the soul is evident. His senses still remain acute; his hearing, as those who have seen him within the last month say, is good; and the eye, which the German painter, Lenbach, depicted in so life-like a manner, shines yet with all the old fire."

A few years ago the Koreans came to Washington in the quaintest of Oriental garbs, from which they never deviated. This winter the Korean Minister is making the afternoon social rounds in a Prince Albert and striped trousers.

POTASH gives *color*, *flavor* and *firmness* to all fruits. **No good fruit can be raised without Potash.**

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Vienna policemen are required to understand telegraphy, and to be able to swim and row a boat.

The shipyards of Great Britain, all working together, could turn out a big steamship every day of the year.

Women are not permitted to be photographers in China.

A book published in Japan 1,000 years ago notes that at that time good silk was already produced in 25 provinces of that country.

The Italian Parliament House has been pronounced unsafe for occupancy.

There are certain flowers the perfume of which is produced by microbes.

LIKE MOLTEN SILVER.

Bering Sea Phosphorescence Surpasses All Description.

"I have often heard of the wonderful phosphorescence of the southern seas," remarked a traveler from the north, "and I have seen some pretty fair samples of it in the Atlantic between New York and English ports, but I did not know it prevailed to any great extent in northern waters until during the past summer. In August last I was on board the revenue cutter McCulloch, in the Bering sea, about 63 degrees north latitude, bound north, when one night about 10 o'clock I happened to go on deck, and I was almost frightened by the sight of the sea. The wind was blowing sharp enough to raise the white caps, and the whole sea looked as if it were lighted from its depths by a million are lights, throwing their whitest rays upward and under the flying foam. The hollows of the waves were dark, but every crest that broke, showered and sparkled as if it were filled with light. From the sides of the ship great rolls of broken white light fell away, and she left a broad pathway of silvery foam as far back as the eye could reach. But about this hour was the most striking display. Here it was as if the ship were plowing through a sea of white light, and as the water was thrown back from her prow it fell in glittering piles of light upon the dark surface beyond, and was driven far down below, lighting the depths as if all the electricity of the ocean were shooting its sparkles through the waves and turning itself into innumerable incandescents that flashed a second and then shut out forever. I stood on the forecastle deck looking down into the brilliant white turmoil of the waters until I began to feel as if it were afloat upon some silver sea, and a really uncanny feeling took possession of me. The white ship was lighted by the phosphorescence of the waters, so that as high up as the deck there was a pale, weird white, that made one feel as if the 'Flying Dutchman' were abroad upon the seas and had passed by us. The masts towering in ashy gray above the decks, and every rope and line stood out distinctly in the light, but cast no shadows. It was all as ghostly as if we had gone up against the real thing, and it was a positive relief to get back into the ward room, where there was something more human. I don't know how long it lasted, but when I went to bed at 11 o'clock I could still see the silver shining through the air port in my state room."—Washington Star.

Chicago has two free bath-houses, and last year they gave 301,468 baths.